

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

Thomas Bradwell Douglass is a myth, and his purported confession about the murder of Mary Secor is a hoax. That is all that need be said on the subject, except to add that these facts are established by a letter from Mr. Charles E. Harrington, city editor of the Denver News, to J. H. Foster, editor of the Van Wert (Ohio) Bulletin. Mr. Harrington has made careful enquiries of the bishop and catholic priests in Denver, and is fully convinced that no such man as Douglass has been there, that no person did and made a confession of any sort, as alleged in the canard.

Among the names signed to the farmers' call published this morning is that of James Comstock, the second personage in the Grange in this state. He is competent to judge of the sentiments of his brethren, as is his business to visit every county council in the state. His testimony is to the effect that farmers are eager for an opportunity to break the shackles of party, and that so far as he has discussed the matter, they have been waiting only for an opportunity to take their place among the factors which are to work out the problem of reform. Not as a society or faction, but as independent voices, whose rights as citizens are by no means curtailed because they have joined the Grange. All the names attached to the circular are representative farmers influential in their communities as grangers and citizens, and this is only a sign of the thousands that stand ready to put their hand and seal to the call.

Mr. Morton's presidential election notions seem to have impressed the committee on elections. They have virtually decided to recommend the cumbersome machinery of district voting, whose evils will be ten fold more than the present electoral systems. It will be remembered that Mr. Morton's scheme looked to the adoption of a Sixteenth amendment, diluting the method electing the president. The aim of this new clause is to make the election of president and vice president more popular in character. And to this end it is proposed to divide the several states into electoral districts, each district to be entitled to one vote in determining the choice for president, and in addition, two electors are to be chosen by the State at large. The proposed amendment is only a halfway measure, as it neither abolishes the present electoral college, nor does it provide for the election of the president by a direct popular vote.

Some twenty-five thousand mechanics of New York City are to-day without employment with their families dragging out a precarious and dependent existence at the expense of somebody, instead of their own earnings. The spring is opening and the season of labor ready to begin. There is work to be done, plenty of it to supply all, and money to pay them. New York is short for dwellings. She has not half as many as Philadelphia. Her public highways measure 350 miles against 900 in the city of Philadelphia. The pressure for dwellings puts rents and turns the laborer out of the city. Workmen refuse to lift a finger until they can have the pay of ten hours for the work of eight. The builders, bosses and contractors have resolved to employ no men unless on the ten hour basis after June 1. They will suspend entirely. There is the issue and the present aspect indicates that no buildings will be added to New York this year.

When the liberal and the earnest im-
politics are cast down and hopeless to escape
from the present demoralization of parties,
it will revivify their hopes, hoping to
recall, the beginning of the abolition crusade
which had its rise under much more con-
favourable obstacles than the present incipience
of reform. The thought is brought to mind
of the assemblage in Chicago, in June, of
the remnants of that abolition band,
who scattered the seed which blossomed
in a final regeneration of the
and from human slavery and ele-
vated us from barbarism to a civilized na-
tion. Although many of the conspicuous
actors in that noble struggle are dead
there are enough remaining to render its cele-
bration an event of great interest, both to
the participants and to the country at large.
How swift is history at times, is recalled
when we remember that in that city in 1860,
Abraham Lincoln received the nomination
for President from a party which was then
only beginning to understand its duty on
the slavery question, and yet, to-day, in
1874, only a few of the soldiers of its early
warfare remain to meet together in congrat-
ulation and thanksgiving.

If the farmers are to be forbidden by the party managers to take action concerning their own political destinies, of what purpose is the banding together of the last two years? If the conduct of political affairs had been pure and good and wholesome, what need would there ever have been of the grangers and similar organized protests against party domination? If the republican party for instance, which has been in power for the last dozen or more years, is so capable of answering all the demands of the people, why have the necessities for such demands ever been permitted to come about? If there were no law-breakers we should need no laws. If the republican party were a wholesome organization, the farmers would never have been compelled to band themselves together to resist the encroachments of the monopolists, whose exactions they have opposed in Congress and in council. Understanding the uprising of the reforming farmers as a protest against itself, the republican party hastens through its office-holders and subsidized newspapers to warn the farmers against political action. Professing to know more about their needs than the farmers themselves, they vociferate the plea that the grangers are non-political and have no right to take

part in the pending discussion of the political future. It has not escaped the office-holders and party managers that the farmers were exerting a wide influence whose tendency was ruinous to party discipline. That wherever the granges were strongest, parties became weakest. Until the formal outbreak, however, they dared not take any direct position in antagonism to the farmers, hoping that by their usual wheedling promises and the appointment of a granger on the state ticket in the place of Mr. Curry, and, possibly, Colonel Glover, that the "party" might tide over the breaker of independence and discontent arising on the political sea. With the formal action of the farmers last week, looking to a real effort at emancipation, the office-holders saw that the game was up, so while the organs were directed to pitch in, the postmaster took the burden of breaking up the movement on his broad shoulders, and concocted the ingenious and varying arguments which have adorned the columns of the organ from day to day. He has also taken the contract of spurring up the faithful in other places to put down this dangerous mutiny, and some of the evidences of his handiwork will presently be made known for the edification of men.

The call for an independent convention, resolved upon by the farmers, was brought to the Sentinel for publication by one of the highest officers in the agricultural societies of the state. Its printing was requested by a delegation composed of the most trusted members of the grange. The calls were first submitted to the members in informal discussion and brought to the Sentinel to be stricken off as circulars, to be sent out to the State. Hundreds of these were taken home by the returning farmers, and the evidence of their work will soon attest the unanimity of their feelings in the matter. Beyond the receiving and publishing, the Sentinel had no part in the farmers' proceedings, and distinctly disavows the part of organ in any party. The movement, as a direct out-come of the Sentinel's teachings for the last two years, receives its joyful support—so long as it is held purely in the interests of reform. So soon as it shall develop a tendency to tolerate the abuses of the existing parties, it will receive the same open condemnation that the others do. The sweets of independence once tasted by a newspaper, there is no inducement that can tempt it into bondage again. The Sentinel hails in the movement a continuance of the work begun by Horace Greeley, and in this spirit upholds and co-operates—no further.

If the farmers have not mistaken their own earnestness, and the public indications are to be trusted, the beginning of a new order of things is foreshadowed in the call for a popular convention put forth this morning. The decision to make an independent appeal to the people will hardly be a surprise to any one who has watched the drift of political discussion during the last two years. The late action of both political parties in this state, with the stereotyped calling into play of the practices of the past, left independent, reformers no resource than a bold break for political freedom. It is appropriate that the initiative in this wholesome attempt should be taken by the farmers. They have been in many ways the greatest sufferers by the atrocious system of legislation carried on for years, and they, as the most deeply concerned, are the fit instruments to wrest the capacity of further mischief from the men who have controlled the destinies of the state so long. It is a moderate expression of the present attitude of political affairs to say that the people are looking anxiously for a way of escape from the party shambles, and that they will hail with

deep, devout and grateful joy, the opportunity here given for a sweeping purification of politics in all branches. The language of the call and of the workers in the cause, leave no room to doubt that the appeal has been put forth after earnest deliberation and with the distinct assurance that only the direct fruits of a thorough, genuine reform will be accepted as its abiding results. The purpose of the call is to be by no means understood as a farmers' movement alone. It is expected that all men believing alike, and interested in the realization of certain reforms, shall join hands and work in unison to accomplish the purpose. This is the political doctrine which is just now moving men, and this is the opportunity which the masses have been looking for. By the terms of the call it will be seen that delegate conventions are to meet in all the counties and select representatives to meet in Indianapolis on the 10th of June. That participants by some seeks the action of the political parties, one of which is called for July 15, and the other for June 17. This will give the independent opportunity to select the very best material in the state, and put forth such an evidence of good works and good intentions as will virtually make the convention, the end of the contest.

When you meet a good thing, save it," is a law of political action which commands itself at all times and in all circumstances to be the party organs. The endeavor of the home organ in this city to do this under the leadership of the farmers' revolt, has been amusing the town for a day or two. For months the organs of the party in power have been essaying learnedly to prove that farmers have no right to deal in politics; that because they join themselves in a body for the protection of mutual interests, that they are thereby disfranchised from a voice in public affairs. But if they do assume any public function it must be in obedience to the republican party, and in support of the organ of that branded rotteness. So, the venerable echo of organism croons dismally about the late farmers' demonstration as an effort to break up the "glorious" old party, and beseeches

them with hooded eyes to resist the call to the kingdom of independence and reform. In the latitudes slightly to the north of us the ice in the rivers breaks up at certain seasons to the great regret of swarms who make use of it for purposes of pleasure and profit. As the surging waves beneath give tokens of the final irresistible upheaval, the ice-cutters and skaters swarm the more eagerly on its perishing remnants, resolved to make the most of the last available foot. In their greed it often happens that masses are carried down and engulfed in the break-up. That's a fair illustration of the plight all the organs are in, as well as our home sheet. That elderly sinnersness the position parties are in, and shrieks with a cracked voice for help. To arrest the break-up of the party ice it is willing that the people shall suffer the perpetual frost of party power rather than find itself swirled into the chasm which the sunshine of reform will create. That's not a bad figure of the real condition of the country under the icy bonds of party rule, and it illustrates quite vividly the interest that organs and parties have, in seeking to paralyze the opening efforts of the farmers for reform. Of course, the movement must be a deadly sin to them. Why not? It will loosen their hold on the public treasury, substitute economy and honest administration for the present profligacies of parties, and in the end relegate the control of affairs to the people where it rightfully belongs.

The ill tempered scolding of the organ over the farmers revolt, reminds one very strongly of the vociferous cackling of an astonished hen when having brooded over a batch of duck eggs, the little flock suddenly take sail and enter the first pond that presents itself. In the clear waters of reform the organ cannot paddle. Its brood of farmer ducks having left it desolate, and there will presently be nothing left but a rather foul nest. If the call of the farmers can excite it to such a frenzy of fury, what will the result be when, on the 10th of June, 5,000 independent delegates assemble in this city and promulgate the gospel of reform? The wheezy reproaches and incoherent cackling of the last day or two will be limp rills of English undefiled in comparison. There is something touching in this sudden surprise to the venerable grind. It has been eroooning on from day to day, having eyes and seeing not, ears and hearing not until the culmination of the growing sentiment breaks upon it with a dazing effect. Unable at first to realize the source of the blow, it wildly charges that the awful democrats have fired the train—then remembering the terms of the call, it asserts that, "next to the Grangers, the Democrats were the maddest men," then again forgetting, asserts that one Gooding, who is not a Granger, is the inspiring source of the farmer's declaration. There is a serio-comic humor in the chaotic charges, counter charges and contradictions in the organ of the last two days, which absolutely excels the most obnoxious humor of Artemus Ward. First the farmers who put forth the manifesto, and they were all in favor of it save Mr. Kingsbury and his assistant "middiemen," as the organ calls them, in the Grange, were doing it in the interest of the democratic state committee. Then they were doing it in the interest of the Sentinel, which "wanted to be an organ (?)." Then in the interest of one Gooding, who wanted to represent the whole state of Indiana in congress! The anhappy old organ is evidently losing its senses, as well as its party, and next we shall hear it charging; the farmer outbreak upon the fragments of the liberal republicans. Its vagaries are amusing and it can not do a better work than keep them up. They supply the want of a comic paper admirably. A few more well put guesses will add piquancy to the easy flow of humor and the public will relish the entertainment.

There are some drawbacks, after all, in being a royal personage in search of a wife. While weak mortals have been sighing for the glory and grandeur of Prince Alfred and his imperial wife, the vulgar details have been carried on by the great ministers, and, as exposed, reveal a curious phase of marrying and giving in marriage. The full text of the treaty between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Russia, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Alexandrovna, reverses the business. The document was signed at St. Petersburg, on the 22d of January, and ratified on the 29th of the same month, and was drawn up both in English and French. There were eleven separate articles in the treaty, which contain the following social, political and religious stipulations: First—Our Royal Highnesses do to have the full and unrestrained exercise of the religious profession of the Greek or orthodox church, and in this purpose she is to enjoy the luxury of chapel of her own faith in whatever habitation she may live; and also she may be allowed to accompany her consort to "meetings" in any of the Protestant churches on all proper occasions. Secondly, 15 they are to be brought up and educated in the Protestant faith, and their education is to be provided for by His Royal Highness, unless she, of her own free

desires to aid in their education. Again, the Emperor assigns to Her Imperial Highness a marriage portion on dowry of 100,000 roubles—a round being equal to about 50 cents—and this is to be considered as special property. It is to be deposited with the department of Appanages and to remain forever—Russia, drawing two per cent interest, which is to be paid to Her Highness semi-annually. She has exclusive control of this and may will it to her heirs as she so desires. And yet, again, as a freak of "particular affection"—seeing she is somewhat ready—the Emperor grants her an annual revenue of 5,000 roubles, and the revenue of this is also exclusively for her to dispose of "according to her own free will and pleasure." And yet, once more, his majesty remembers, as a result of the same sentiments, his daughter Marie by a particular marriage

portion of another 1,000,000 roubles. It is given under exactly the same conditions as that of the first portion. Her imperial highness also has a snug little sum of her own, now valued at 600,000 roubles, the use of which, is at her fair pleasure, and which, if any remained at her death, is to pass to her children. Article No. 9 says that "their Royal and Imperial Highnesses" may mutually agree to bear each other burdens, that is, necessary housekeeping expense. And lastly, but best of all there is to be but one household." This is to be organized according to the usages and etiquette of the United Kingdom. Her Highness shall also have the inestimable pleasure of appointing the persons who shall compose her personal establishments subject to the approval of the queen: The debts incurred by each are to be paid respectively by each, and his royal highness is to be indemnified out of the separate property of his highness for any debts or obligations which may be separately incurred by her and for which his royal highness may be held responsible by the law of England. And now may they go to housekeeping and be as happy as falls to the lot of poor mortals to be.

Among the problems which must come up for solution presently, is the religious accommodation of the masses. We are growing more rational as a people year by year, but our rationalism is not taking the radical direction of infidelity. The growth of the churches of all denominations attests this. Great, however, as is the increase in church accommodations, it is a little startling to find in the statistics that hardly half the population of the nation have a representation in the denominational churches. There are, of course, many essential reasons why this should be something near a fair apportionment of church attending and non-attending people. There are many sections of the country where there are no churches—notably in the distant parts of the country, where the settlements are too sparse and the people too poor to support a minister and maintain church machinery. There are other causes, however, than these. The churches themselves are not so managed as to call out the great masses of the people to attend their services. Churches have come, in this country, to represent in a large degree the worldly aspirations and vulgar pretensions of common-place people. The pew is the mark of the man and his estate, and those who can not hold an equal line are loath to acknowledge themselves less in worldly rank or influence by taking less costly or conspicuous place under the eyes of men. The church should be a free place of worship, neither rank nor worldly show should have recognition. As it is, men are divided arbitrarily as in the common calling of life and the best uses of the sacred edifice are lost to the community. Mr. E. D. Mausfield, the veteran statistician, makes a careful statement which asserts that more than 9,000,000 of the people of the United States could not even find standing room in all the national churches. The Independent in referring to this fact, thinks that 13,000,000 would be nearer the truth. These are statements which are of momentous significance, to all who are seeking to discover the cause and remedy of the seemingly wide spread immorality and want of religious sentiment among the poorer classes of American society.

History is made much faster than it is read. If people kept their eyes and ears open, the exposures of the press would not come so much in the character of surprises as they generally do. This is called to mind by an examination of some frauds hunted down in Butler county, Ohio; frauds, which, to a greater or less degree, have their counterparts in many counties of Indiana. General Goodman, who was sent by the auditor of state to investigate the Butler county iniquities, makes a report which shows a more corrupt state of affairs than was even hinted in the first disclosures. His research seems to have been thorough and the report is explicit. He reports in full the condition of the auditor's accounts, and shows that within the last ten years, Butler county officials, including its constables, auditors, sheriffs and mayors, have defrauded the county of over \$40,000. As an example of the deficits it is ascertained that one constable alone drew, during one year, \$6,000 in excess of his regular fees. Several of these constables, thinking they were not doing as well as they might, got up many bogus cases in which pretended witnesses were credited as being present, and their regular fees were pocketed by these political rascals. He also shows that bonds to the amount of \$5,000 were issued under the late auditor without the slightest account of the same being on record. Thirty thousand, five hundred and eighty-two dollars was paid out of the county treasury in a single year to the mayor and marshall of Hamilton, and to the justices and constables of the county for costs and in criminal cases. In this statement, General Goodman remarks "I do not believe that (excepting Hamilton county) all the other counties in the state of Ohio, paid to the same classes of officers for the same year, for the same purposes, an amount in the aggregate greater than that paid by the single county of Butler."

Now is the time for the friends of reform to come forward and work. It will not do to stand aloof and delegate the proper action to some one else. Let every man who believes in bettering the condition of things act actively as work. Uphold the sentiment that has been growing for reform. Show the distrustful the true method of success. If those who hope stand idly by and wait for some one else to carry forward the battle, the enemy will gain the advantage. What is needed just now is active, earnest work in each township and each ward. Put the preliminary machinery in readiness for the selection of proper delegates to the state convention, on the 10th of June, and select in the city irrefragable candidates for the councilmen, of such strength of character that they will be accepted as a pledge of the work to be achieved at the June convention.

NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE

THE NEW ASSIGNMENTS FOR FORT WAYNE
—GOSSIP—NEWS AND NOTES

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Sentinel

PORT WAYNE, April 8.—Although we have not seen that noted map of your place and cannot doubt that Indianapolis is destined to be the center of attraction," still we do know that the "big show" will be highly favored for a week or so, and we feel rather inclined to hold our heads up higher than ever. We have been having such jubilant times that we want you all to know it. I will write to you. Of course the "diddle" have" has reached our shore. We have had two or three "diddle" dances. The churches were all well attended. The churches in which they were held, and which is the largest audience room in the city, was "jammed" and "packed" every time. The mass meetings in this week is to be held next Friday evening.

The thirty-first session of the North Indiana Conference convened herein in the Waynesboro M. E. church on last Wednesday, the first of the month. Nearly 200 ministers and laymen were in attendance, and the session was a splendid one. He is such a grand and noble old man! He endeavored himself to all the people, as well as to the ministers, by his kind, simple and firmness, and his great desire to see the men go onward in the glorious cause of the cross. The members of the conference are a fine class of men, of good appearance and character. It was very refreshing to leave the shop and busy street and call in a few moments at the church to witness the brotherly affection that permeates the whole conference, and to see his great regard for the people that had for his bishop.

"EARLY METHODISM."—When the circuit riders and the pastors used to meet together and enjoy themselves by talking and singing or caring to know where they were going, they were called "early methodists." They were glad to tell them. It was a grand and glorious meeting from beginning to end. The church, which, by the way, is a beautiful one, and one of the largest in this city, was held every session. And in the evenings, when a large number of the societies were held, the church was filled to overflowing. The college, in this place, was relieved of its debt of \$8,000, last Saturday forenoon, and \$3,000 besides secured from the friends of the institution are happy now. The bishop and ministers called around the old college, and now it stands redeemed and free. The bishop preached at the Wayne street in the forenoon, on Sabbath. The house was packed, and, despite the very wintry weather, the sermon was one of the most beautiful. The audience were completely enraptured with the grandness of the thought and sublimity of utterance. There was no room there for skepticism or infidelity, but it was all replete with a divine love for a divine cause. It was the most beautiful sermon I ever experienced if I never before surely heard did then. The appointments were read yesterday noon, and the most of the ministers returned to their homes yesterday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Marine, who was stationed at Dry street, in this city, for the past three years, and who has been in the past year. He is a most able preacher and a scholarly man, so that the Wayne streeters may well feel pleased. Rev. Mr. Meek, who has been at Wayne street the past year, has been appointed presiding elder of one of the circuits, and the Wayne streeters will not lose him entirely. The following is a list of the appointments as read:

WEST WAYNE DISTRICT—H. J. MECK, PRESIDENT;
ING ELDER.

Ft. Wayne—Berry street, Jacob Colclazier.
Ft. Wayne—Ninth Ward, W. S. Morris,
Alb. circuit—A. E. Nash.
Harland—W. Lash.
Waterloo—C. Skinner.
Auburn—J. W. Welsh.
Leo—W. H. Danile.
Butler—N. D. Peddycord.
Hamilton—H. M. Lamport.
Corunna—M. H. Mot.
Angola—W. D. McCarty.
Fremont—Chauncey King.
Orland—A. W. Lamport.
New Haven—L. Roberts.
Kendallville—J. E. Erwin.
Cosse—O. D. Watkins.
Columbia City—E. M. Baker.
Arcola—S. Bacon.
W. C. Bowers, Professor in Ft. Wayne college,
and member of Wayne street conference.

WEST FORT WAYNE DISTRICT—W. S. BIRD,

Fort Wayne—Wayne street, A. Marine
University, J. Baidwin
Monroe—B. P. Baker.
Decatur—R. D. Spellman.
Pleasant Mills—J. L. Ramsey.
New Corydon—(Supplied by J. C. Mack-
n.)
Portland—T. Sells.
Ossian—J. H. McMahon.
Bluffton—C. Martindale.
Bluffton Circuit—(Supplied by A. Doug-
montpelier—J. M. Wolverton.
Camden—H. Hill.
Roanoke—P. C. Grand.
Huntington—W. K. Kistler.
Warren—J. M. Brown.
Markle—C. W. Church.
Antioch—F. H. Robinson.
La Grange—F. W. Tomson.
Doctor R. D. Gibson—President of Fort
Wayne College and member of the Berry
ret quarterly conference.

GOSHEN DISTRICT—O. V. LEMON, P. E.
Goshen—S. H. Rhodes.
Mishawaka—A. A. Brown.
Osceola—J. S. McElwee.
Elkhart—A. E. Mahin.
Elkhart Circuit—H. H. Naftzer.
Bristol—F. A. Sale.
Middlebury—J. M. Mann.
Lima—D. P. Hartman.
Van Buren—A. C. Girard.
Lagrange—A. Gresman.
Woolcutville—E. Hall.
Ligonier—Y. B. Meredith.
New Paris—A. Goss.
Wawaka—G. W. How.
Albion—C. H. Wilkinson.
Milford—Supplied by W. B. Graham.
Leesburg—J. J. Cooper.
Lafayette—Supplied.

WARREN DISTRICT—N. H. PHILLIPS P. E.
Wabash—M. H. Mendenhall.
La Fayette—N. Baker.
Maion Circuit—H. J. Norris.
Mexico—R. J. Parrott.
Warsaw—F. T. Simpson.
Palestine—R. J. Smith.
Bourbon—A. M. McCarter.
Inwood—J. Cooper.
Lincoln—T. M. Bell.
Silver Lake—Supplied by J. B. Altman.
North Manchester—E. P. Church.
Liberty Mills—J. B. Cook.
Perrysburg—J. Greer.
Pierceton—J. Johnston.
Webster—A. C. Fattice.
Lawwell—J. A. Elledge.
Springfield—M. Wayman.
Akron—J. A. Lewellyn.
Paw Paw—H. Woolfort.

LOGANSPORT DISTRICT—J. V. E. MILLER, P. E.
Logansport—Broadway, C. W. Lynch.
Market street—C. P. Wright.
New Waverly—S. C. Miller.
Peru—Main street, W. R. Jordan.
Perry—St. Paul, C. E. Disbro.
Miami—J. Leonard.
Sata Fo—P. J. Albright.
Jerome—J. W. Miller.
Kokomo—T. Stabler.
Altco—A. H. Curry.
Tipton—O. S. Harrison.
Cicero—T. H. C. Beal.
Boyley—R. B. Butler.
Sharpsville—T. J. Elkin.

Kirklin—J. L. Miller.
Russiaville—Joel Rush.
Walton—A. J. Cary.
Galveston—H. C. Klingler.
Xenia—J. S. Murr.

MUNCIE DISTRICT—E. HOLDSTOCK, P. E.
Muncie—W. J. Vigus.
Muncie Circuit—J. B. Carns.
North Muncie—G. B. Work.
Selma—B. M. Kemp.
Farmland—J. M. Jackson.
Burlington—J. W. McDaniel, (one to be supplied).

Huntsville—Charles Harvey.
Winchester—R. Tobey.
Spartenburg—R. A. Newton.
Union City—H. M. Barnes.
Saratoza—(Supplied by P. & Stephens.)
Radcliffe—H. N. Herrick.
Dunkirk—J. W. Smith.
Albany—A. M. Patterson.
Millgrove—H. C. Smith.
Hartford City—M. S. Metts.
Eaton—W. H. Pierce.
New Corner—G. S. Jenkins.
Upland—(Supplied by O. C. Garretts).
Marion—H. J. Lacey.
Jonesboro—J. W. Lowellen.

RICHMOND DISTRICT—W. H. GOODE, P. E.
 Richmond, Pearl street—N. Gilman.
 Richmond, Grace—R. N. McKaig.
 Centreville—L. R. Streeter.
 Cambridge City—M. A. Teague.
 Dublin and Lewisville—H. J. Ramey.
 Raysville—J. J. Smith.
 Knightstown—E. F. Hasty.
 Charlottesville—Wm. Anderson.
 Whitewater—D. F. Stright.
 Williamsburg—W. E. Curtis.
 Greenfield—G. Havenus.
 John Earp, Professor in Indiana Asbury
 University.

ANDERSON DISTRICT—M. MAHIN, P. E.
Anderson—J. C. Mahin.
Anderson Circuit—R. H. Smith.
New Britton—D. D. Powell.
Westfield—W. Blake.
Noblesville—V. M. Beamer.
Fishersburg—John Harrison.
Perkinsville—J. F. Rhoads.
Elwood—W. M. Van Slick.
Windfall—R. B. Powell.
Pendleton—C. G. Hudson.
Fortville—E. S. Freeman and J. S. Cain.
Edison—A. M. Kirkwood.
Alexandria—W. Peck.
Hagarstown—F. A. Fish.
Greenboro—It. N. Kaish.
Middletown—J. F. Peirce.
New Castle—S. N. Campbell.

CAPITAL CURIOSITIES.

—MORTON, CONKLING, AND OTHER PROMINENTS.

A Washington correspondent writes to the Chicago Times:—Washington society is al-
by the ears in regard to the story recently
commenced in "Old and New," written con-
jointly by Miss Wise and Mr. Severance, and
a grand daughter of Edward Everett, he is
clerk in the treasury. This Tom Halliburton
and his first season's work is a masterpiece
but perfect trawlers of the swell, shoddy, car-
pet bag oligarchy that has grown up like other
mushrooms here in Washington with the
republican party. The story is unmitigat-
edly snarling in style, but grimly true
to nature, and it is an official situa-
tion. Among a lot of such
things, it characterizes the officials
here as "the mob," which is uncomfortably
true, and as the truth plainly told generally
makes us sigh, why, they are all squirreling
about like the old rats. Not very long
since a party of the mob were in the
circle at the house of General Beal, when
the story was discussed with not a little acri-
mony and feeling. Mr. Severance being pre-
sent. Miss Richardson, daughter of the sec-
retary of the treasury, goes up to Mr. Sever-

"Mr. Severance, I belong to 'the mob.'"
"Oh, no, Miss Richardson—"
"Certainly sir," interrupted Miss Richardson, "you have called the officials 'the mob.' I am a daughter of one of them I belong to, but if I do belong to 'the mob' I wish you to understand, sir, that none of my relations keep a livery stable." After delivering herself of this kind, gracious and most lady-like speech, Miss Richardson smoothed her ruffled feathers, looking about her with a dignified air and a scornful bearing the admiration of the party for her masterly annihilation of the enemy, sat down, and we have no doubt felt better and more amiable toward the rest of the world for having informed the assembled crowd that this young man, whose father kept a livery stable, like the rest of his family, could call the ponderous-brained officials "the mob." This shot at early antecedents created quite a sensation, and made not a few of the marine, army, and navy legs retire into their inner closet and pray that no youthful, contentious, and ill-breast members of "the mob" might find out that they were born in a garret, in a kitchen, and stable-bred, or root out the horrible fact that they, in other days were the shining light in a wayside bar, or had drawn in intellectual and well-mannered college students, and ignored that Roscoe Conkling, of the United States Senate, has bought the controlling interest in the New York Tribune, which has been so long hawked about Wall street, with no takers, thinking to use it, probably, to secure the liberal republican party, and that the administration seem to be tending toward a flop of the administration in that direction. Morton is a doomed man so far as presidential honors are concerned, since his attack on the German element. In his undignified and unbecoming manner of attacking the German day, he, in allowing his spleen to run away with his discretion, has turned his presidential aspiration eake into very soggy dough.

SENATORIAL DIGNITY AND DECORUM

has had its superannuated old frame terribly shaken, by having a creature entitled, "To the lovers of purity everywhere," thrust upon them in their high-toned noses, giving occasion to emanate from the Woman's club, at Washington. It is a mild form of Woodhullism, and goes in for a cleaning of the Augean stables of Washington morality, amplying women on what it considers a clean basis, in their high-toned noses, giving occasion to emanate from the Woman's club, at Washington. It is a mild form of Woodhullism, and goes in for a cleaning of the Augean stables of Washington morality, amplying women on what it considers a clean basis, in their high-toned noses, giving occasion to emanate from the Woman's club, at Washington.

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Addressed to the present Senate, one can readily see the joke. It seems as if the lame, the halt and the blind, all the superannuated old fossils in the country, had been brought by hook or crook, or both, hoisted themselves into the front spots of the United States Senate. Men without any legs, to speak of, like Morton, Ferry and Brownlow; without their full complement of arms, like Clayton; with only a solitary eye, like Butler; with plenty of legs and arms, but fearfully cut across the torso, like Schurz; or with plenty of body and short in the legs, like Conkling; or with a full set of limbs, eyes, etc., supplemented by several millions of dollars, but no head, like Stewart; or who, having a good deal in the way of intelligence, and being like Sargent. The moral and physical weakness, lameness and crudeness of that august body would make it a total wreck were it not for the presence of a few healthy members. Such men as Thurman, of Ohio, whose word is law in the hearing of his constituents; such men as Sherman, of New York, whose source, who, in spite of all that is said, is a hard-working, painstaking senator, who shares with Thurman the credit of being; the best debators on the floor; Robertson, of South Carolina, whose hips, hands, and life are so well adapted to each other, as far there are any adaptations in the whole lump. They are the only ones left in the Senate, who are able to outlast even the most durable lustre when compared with the senile Oglesby, the nonentity Gilbert, the unfortunate Chandler, and the balance of the mass of incompetency, rolling, staggering, and blundering on the floor of the United States Senate.

FALLU.